

**A. S. WATSON & Co.**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
DRUGGISTS,  
GENERAL CHEMISTS,

AND  
Manufacturers of the following  
AERATED WATERS, viz:  
SODA, TONIC, SASSAPARILLA,  
AND POTASH, LEMONADE,  
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE,  
AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from  
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast  
Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI PHARMACY,

SHANGHAI.

CANTON DISPENSARY,

CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY,

FOOCHOW.

**Notices to Correspondents.**

All communications should be addressed  
to The Editor "Hongkong Telegraph,"  
15, Wellington Street.

All letters for publication must be  
written on one side of the paper only.

Correspondents are requested to forward  
their names and addresses with all  
communications intended for insertion,  
not necessarily for publication, but as  
evidence of good faith.

**Notice to Subscribers.**

Subscribers who do not receive their  
newspapers within thirty-five minutes  
after the time of publication will oblige  
by communicating with the Editor.

Domestic Notices, if properly authenticated,  
will be inserted free of charge.

THE  
**Hongkong Telegraph.**

HONGKONG, 9TH JULY, 1881.

Since our last issue we have received letters from three different gentlemen in Hongkong, wishing to know if we can inform them why the two despatches from the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to H. E. the Governor, which we published in our mail issue of Thursday last, did not appear in the columns of our contemporaries *The China Mail* and *The Daily Press*; and inquiring if *The Hongkong Telegraph* is in any way a subsidised organ or representative of the present Government. Newspaper men are notoriously thick-skinned, and it is necessary they should be so to tolerate with equanimity gross insults of the character conveyed in the last paragraph of the letters above referred to. A certain portion of our community must be thoroughly demoralised, or at least strikingly lacking in the first principles of common honesty, to allow ignorant and unfounded rumours to prejudicially affect the best interests, of what we contend, and are prepared to maintain, is and has been, an honorable attempt to cry down abuses, to hold the scales of justice between man and man, irrespective of creed or color—and between the Government and the people; with but one aim in view; the permanent welfare of Hongkong and its citizens, consistently with England's greatness. We are assured by men who can have no object in lying, that an idea is prevalent throughout the colony that the *Telegraph*, because it happens to have taken an honorable and independent position, socially and politically, is not merely a Government paper, but the specially retained organ of Sir John Pope Hennessy; and that in consequence of this hypothesis, the support of the heads of several large houses, who happen to hold antagonistic views to those of the Governor has been withheld, which otherwise would have been forthcoming. Of course a misconception like this, fostered unquestionably by those who have interests to serve by fanning the flame, cannot fail to materially injure the financial prospects of a commercial undertaking of the character of a daily newspaper; but we can hardly believe that the great body of our subscribers can be so easily imposed upon by the shallow artifices of interested and unscrupulous partisans, who have their own ends to accomplish. The community of Hongkong have been so long accustomed to a daily column of censure and abuse of the Governor and his actions, that a portion of them at least cannot apparently understand the meaning of impartial criticism.

We respectfully request the gentlemen who have honored us with their confidence, to apply to the Editors of the *China Mail* and *Daily Press* for the information they require, as we are as much in the dark as the general public, why the despatches above alluded to, were not published in these journals, although we are most happy to take our readers behind the scenes so far as we are personally concerned. With the first number of the *Telegraph* which we forwarded to Dr. F. Stewart, the Colonial Secretary, we made the usual official application to be supplied from time to time with all items of Government intelligence likely to prove interesting to the general public, as far as was consistent with the requirements of the public service. This is customary with all respectable newspapers in London, and we presume, elsewhere. Our application was favorably entertained by the Governor, and we have from that time been favored with such matters as the Government considered worthy of publication. We have nothing whatever to do with the omissions of our contemporaries. They are doubtless just as competent to manage their own affairs satisfactorily without our assistance, as we are to conduct ours without their aid. So long as the Government will honor this journal with information relating in any way to the interests of the colony, or of the community, we shall have the greatest possible pleasure in publishing the same.

We are quite well aware of the efforts which have been made, to retard in every possible way the progress of this journal, by those who ought to have known better. It is no secret to us that the most contemptible measures have been applied to crush us in the bud; but it is some consolation to know that all such efforts have ignominiously failed hitherto, and will fail hereafter. It is a matter of notoriety and common-talk in the colony, that the courtesy extended to us by our local contemporaries has been of the slightest and scantiest description. *The China Mail* has acknowledged our existence, and that is all; the *Daily Press* has not even had the decency to observe towards us the prescribed rules of journalistic etiquette, readily observed by respectable newspaper men in all quarters of the world. Possibly they know nothing of such rules, and where ignorance is bliss, it would be folly to be wise. It may be that our sheet is so small, and our utterances so weak, that our morning contemporary has not yet seen the *Telegraph* or heard of its existence! However we shall make ourselves both seen and heard, and we can assure our contemporaries, as the young Disraeli warned the House of Commons, that the time will come when our claims to recognition cannot be ignored.

Is it necessary for us to disclaim the honor and profit which our components would thrust upon us? We think not. The only subsidy we hope for, is in providing the public generally with the most interesting and most reliable, the best written, and the fairest journal published in Hongkong at the lowest possible price; and in offering to our mercantile community a thoroughly serviceable medium for advertising at a little more than half the ordinary cost. To the Government of Hongkong we shall always give a qualified support. Every newspaper owes that to the government of his country. The individual acts of Sir John Hennessy will be criticised in this journal honestly and impartially without fear or favor from a perfectly independent standpoint, and we are quite certain that the Governor of this colony would desire nothing more. He has certainly never up to this time received so much. We must also utterly disclaim our intention of emulating either of our contemporaries, by playing the rôle of Sir *Pertinax Mac-Sycophant* to any "great man," politically, commercially, or socially.

We now leave a disagreeable topic for good. For this infliction on the patience and forbearance of our readers we crave indulgence; but so much has been written and said lately, that we were compelled to definitely contradict and deny the malicious rumours to our detriment, which have been flying around the colony for the past few days. In future we shall meet similar difficulties in another fashion.

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**

We would remind our readers of the entertainment announced to take place in the Garrison Theatre this evening, for the benefit of the youthful artiste Miss Mattie Taylor.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Djemnah*, with London Mails of the 10th June, is reported to have left Singapore for this port yesterday morning at nine o'clock, and she may be expected to arrive here on or about Thursday next the 14th.

The *Sheldrake*, 4, Lieutenant and Commander Marcus L. Bridger, having undergone extensive repairs to her engines and boilers, at the hands of the Naval Yard officials, went round the island yesterday for a trial trip. The report is of the most satisfactory nature.

We understand that His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has sanctioned the arrangement under which Lieutenant R. C. C. Cox, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, has been acting temporarily as Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Hongkong, on the understanding that his doing so should in no way interfere with his military duties.

One of the largest attendances we have yet seen at these pleasant gatherings, assembled in the Botanic Gardens at 5.45 yesterday afternoon, to hear an excellent programme of well selected music, played by the Band of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, under the leadership of Sergeant Hassard. The evening was fortunately exceptionally cool with a nice breeze blowing, which enabled everybody to enjoy the promenade and music.

We read in *Le Courrier du Japon* that Mr. Miyoshi, director of the commercial society of Napa, in the ken of Okinawa, desirous of increasing the produce of these islands, during the last year forwarded to Osaka the sum of 700,000 yen, to be lent to the *Lookkens* to assist them in cultivating hemp, and the paper tree. It would be well for the future of China, if some of the great Mandarins would imitate Mr. Miyoshi's public spirited enterprise.

We observe extensive preparations are being made by the members of the Chinese community of Hongkong to hold some religious rites or ceremonies at the principal Joss House in the city, the Man Mo Temple, Hollywood-road. A large bamboo erection is being raised in front of the building, and as the feast will not commence till Friday next the 15th (the 20th day of the 6th moon), and will only last three days, they have commenced preliminary operations early.

The occasion is not one of the ordinary festivals of the calendar, but bears some specialities about it as being ordered on the occasion of the mourning for the late Empress. It may therefore have more than the usual interest and attractions for the European residents of the colony.

We observe from the Japan newspapers that the Korean officers now on a visit to that country are taking a great deal of interest in the various public establishments of the Imperial Government at Tokio. The Post Office, Custom House, and other departments have been visited and carefully inspected. The glass works at Tokio caused the foreigners a vast deal of wonderment, and it is deemed not unlikely that this visit may ultimately bear good fruit on the return of the Koreans to their native country.

In Summary Jurisdiction yesterday, in the Supreme Court, before the Hon. the Acting Puisne Judge, Mr. J. Russell, the case of Nowrojee versus Betts, was again called; when his Lordship gave judgment for the amount claimed, \$518, with the addition of the expenses incurred up till yesterday, and less the difference between \$1 per diem and \$90 per mensem, from the time the arrangement for the lower tariff had been made by defendant's travelling companion.

Two other cases were also heard against the defendant in which two Chinese sued for sums amounting to close on \$100. His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff in both cases, remarking that defendant seemed to have no idea of the value of money.

One of the most serious breaches of either the Navy or Army Discipline Acts, and one fortunately of very rare occurrence, was committed on board the *Victor Emmanuel* yesterday, by a marine serving a term of imprisonment there. It appears that during the recent visit of H. M. Gun-vessel *Midge* to Canton, one of the marines jumped overboard and swam ashore shortly before the ship's departure for this port. All efforts to trace the runaway failed and he was consequently left behind and recorded as a deserter. About a week ago, however, he fell into the hands of the Consul and was sent on here as a prisoner, where on arrival he was awarded forty-two days imprisonment with hard labour for desertion. The prison discipline of the ship seems to have proved rather irksome and he tried various ways to evade his punishment. Several times he attempted to get hold of such lethal weapons as came within reach. In these he failed and a new idea presented itself to his mind which he at once carried out with unqualified success, and, it is to be hoped to his own entire satisfaction. During the performance of shot drill yesterday morning he placed his naked foot on ashore resting on a block of wood, and deliberately raised another shot, a 32 por., to a level with his head, and dropped it on his foot, completely smashing the bones. The man was at once conveyed to the Naval Hospital where he now lies under treatment. On his recovery he will be brought before a Court Martial on a charge of "disgraceful conduct."

The S.S. *Tokien* went into the Cosmopolitan Dock yesterday afternoon. The Company's business appears to be increasing daily, for not only are all the establishments crowded with work, but we understand that no less than 11 vessels are booked for the Docks. This is certainly a good beginning for the current half year.

One of the best tips for the Derby was that of the sporting writer for *Land and Water*, who actually placed *Iroquois* and *Peregrine*, first and second in the order named. "Skylark" of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* nearly hit the mark as he selected *Peregrine* to be first, with *Iroquois* second. There were only fifteen starters for the great event, and the winner who had the advantage of Archer's valuable services, won, after a desperate set-to, very cleverly by half a length, with Lord Rosbery's colt *Town Moor* a couple of lengths away, third.

In the *Graphic* of June 30th appears an illustration of what is said to be

"The Race Course, Hongkong." The artist, Mr. M. A. Baptista, Jr., who favored our contemporary with the sketch, has certainly shown himself, to be a genius of no mean order. The Grand Stand and Parsade Stand are recognisable, but the other features of the picture exist only in the artist's too vivid imagination. As well of the "Happy Hampton" style with a lady on each arm, and three gentlemen of the "cut" usually seen in the enclosure at a suburban race-meeting, figure prominently in the *Graphic*. We have reason to be thankful that they have never figured within the precincts of the Hongkong Race Course.

A silly rumour was flying round the colony on Thursday to the effect that the piece of ground on the Shan-ki-wan road, purchased the other day by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, was to be utilised for an opposition dock. One large holder of Dock shares got scared and is reported to have sold a few hundreds at a sacrifice. The lot in question is about the most unsuitable place for a dock in the whole colony. At low tides there is hardly enough water to float a sampan, and the difficulty of bodily conveying a vessel across dry land to an inland dock, would be rather an extreme undertaking for Hongkong, even although something on the same principle was proposed and considered suitable for the Panama scheme.

**LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.**

Saturday, July 9th, 1881.  
One o'clock P.M.

Business in shares has been very quiet since our last issue, in fact, with the exception of a few sales of Banks at 105 for the end of the month, and one or two small lots of Docks at 55 cash, nothing worthy of note has occurred. Banks stand firm at 104, holders not caring to sell at the price, and although, as above stated, there have been several lots of Docks transferred at 55; there are plenty buyers who have not been accommodated at that figure. The China Sugar Refining Co's Stock is still very unsteady, and even at a reduction of three points on yesterday's quotation, sellers cannot find customers. We heard some enquiries this morning after Hongkong Fires, which we think may lead to business at a slight reduction on former quotation. Hotels remain nominally at 97½, but there really have been no enquiries after these shares for the last day or two; and although a small lot of Steamboats changed hands on Thursday at 31, nothing has been done since that time.

**Shares.**

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Shares—104 per cent. premium, Buyers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1825 per share ex dividend.  
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,700 per share.  
North China Insurance Company—Tls. 1,125 per share.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 820 per share.  
Chinese Insurance Company, —\$300 per share, Ex. Div.  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$990 per share.  
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$295 per share.  
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—55 per cent prem, Sales and Buyers.  
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Company's Shares—\$31 per share premium, Sellers.  
China Coast Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 162 per share.  
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$82 per share.  
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$97½ per share.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$175 per share, Sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent premium.  
Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$127½ per share, Sellers.



# The Hong Kong Telegraph.

No. 22.]

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 9TH, 1881.

[PRICE—\$16 PER ANNUM.]

## Shipping

### FOR MANILA.

THE Steam-ship  
"DIAMANTE,"  
Captain Cullen, will be despatched for  
the above Port on MONDAY, the 11th  
instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 6th July, 1881.

### FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Barque  
"MABEL,"  
Snow, Master, will load here for the  
above Port and will have quick des-  
patch.

For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 8th July, 1881.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND  
MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Thirtieth Ordinary Half yearly  
Meeting of Shareholders in the  
Company will be held at the Office of  
the Company, No. 52, Queen's-road, on  
Thursday, the 28th July instant, at  
Three o'clock in the afternoon, for the  
purpose of receiving a Report of the  
Directors, together with a Statement of  
Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and  
electing a Director and Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors.  
P. A. DA COSTA,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1881.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND  
MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company  
will be closed from the 15th to  
the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
P. A. DA COSTA,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1881.

William Schmidt & Co.  
GUNMAKERS, &c.  
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

## Insurances.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fifteenth Ordinary Meeting of  
Shareholders in the Company will  
be held at the Head-office, Victoria,  
Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 30th  
Instant, at 2.30 o'clock p.m., for the  
purpose of presenting the Report of the  
Directors and Statement of Ac-  
count to 30th April last, and of declar-  
ing dividends.

The Transfer Books of the Company  
will be closed from 16th to 30th Inst.,  
both days inclusive.

By Order,

W. H. RAY,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1881.

LE CEROLE-TRANSPORTS.  
SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE  
MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.  
CAPITAL PAID-UP..... 3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been ap-  
pointed AGENTS of the above Company,  
are prepared to GRANT POLICIES  
on MARINE RISKS to all parts of  
the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 16th June, 1881.

## Intimations.

### ECA DA SILVA & Co.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS  
AND AUCTIONEERS.

IMPORTERS OF PARISIAN  
GOODS, SPANISH WINES, AND  
GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS.

Special lines in Fancy and Plain  
Satin, Silk, and GAUZE DRESSES.  
A variety of Richly TRIMMED  
COSTUMES, from the first houses  
in Paris.

Elegant Dressing & Morning  
GOWNS.

BATHING DRESSES in the latest  
Style.

MUSLIN SHAWLS, CRAVATS,  
and FICHUS.

An assortment of Fine FRENCH  
CORSETS.

Ex recent Mail Steamers.

Ladies' and Children's STRAW  
HATS in great variety.

PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS.

RIBBONS and SASHES of every  
description.

Silk and Lisle Thread STOCKINGS.

COLLARS and CUFFS in latest  
Fashions.

SATIN and KID SHOES.

White and Colored KID GLOVES.

Gentlemen's SILK and SATIN  
SCARVES.

French BOOTS and SHOES.

A large collection of Elegant Ar-  
ticles suitable for presents, from the  
Grand Magasin du Louvre.

Piesse & Lubin's Celebrated  
PERFUMES.

The most varied collection of Fancy  
Goods in the Colony.

SHERRIES of the Finest Quality  
at extremely low prices.

Note the address, 48, Queen's-road  
Central.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

### JOHN NOBLE.

CHRONOMETER AND WATCHMAKER,  
JEWELLER & SILVERSMITH.

Meteorological and Nautical  
Instruments.

No. 8, QUEEN'S-ROAD.

D. K. GRIFFITH & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE  
LONDON AERATED

WATERS,

AND GENERAL AGENTS.

7, Beaconsfield Arcade.

T. N. DRISCOLL.

TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER,

AND  
GENERAL OUTFITTER.

45, and 47, QUEEN'S-ROAD.

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

Good accommodation for Visitors,  
English & American Billiards.

Time at One o'clock.

Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated  
and within easy distance of the prin-  
cipal landing places.

J. Cook,  
Proprietor.

A. MILLAR & Co.,

PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS,

COPPERSMITHS, AND BRASS-

FOUNDERS, OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE

FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S-ROAD

EAST. WORKS—SPRING

GARDENS, WANCHAI

Hongkong Horse

Repository.

LIVERY STABLES,

AND DAIRY.

J. KENNEDY,

PROPRIETOR.

Carrriages of every Description  
For Sale, or Hire.

## Intimations.

V.  R.  
GARRISON THEATRE.

### THIS EVENING,

July 9, 1881.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO  
MISS MATTIE TAYLOR.  
ADMISSION—50 Cents; Front Seats, \$1.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEET-  
ING of SHAREHOLDERS will  
be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on  
FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at Four  
o'clock p.m.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the  
Company will be CLOSED from the  
14th to the 29th Instant.

By Order of the Directors,  
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1881.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA  
DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

During my absence from Hongkong,  
Mr. ROBERT COOKE will act as  
Secretary.

By Order of the Board,  
D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and  
FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

THE Undersigned have been ap-  
pointed AGENTS to the NEW  
YORK BOARD of UNDER-

WRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and  
PORTER.

DAVID CORSE & SONS'

Merchant Navy

Navy Boiled

Long Flax

Crown

ARNHOLD KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881,

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,

WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS

AND LUMBER

always on hand.

L. MALLORY,

Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881.

G. FALCONER & Co.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER

MANUFACTURERS

AND

JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND

CLOCK-MAKERS,

Jewellers, Silver-smiths, and  
Opticians.

Charts and Books.

Nautical Instruments.

Sole Agents

for Louis Audemars' Watches;  
awarded the highest Prizes at every  
Exhibition;

and for Voigtlander and Sohn's  
Celebrated OPERA GLASSES;  
MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES.  
No. 38, Queen's-road Central.

## For Sale.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SUMMER NECESSITIES.  
Cooling Drinks and Tonics:—

Neurotone, A NEW TONIC.

Devonshire Cider.

Rhapsodia and Cowslip Wine.

Ginger Ale.

Lemonade and Soda Water.

Sparkling Summer Ale.

SUMMER UNDER CLOTHING:—

Light and Durable in Silk.

Indian Gauze.

Lisle Thread.

Balbriggan and Cotton.

Washing Ties and Gloves.

Shirts and Collars.

Sun Helmets and Straw Hats.

Umbrellas.

Lawn Tennis Sets

Parlour Curling Pond.

Lawn Bowls.

Aunt Sally and Skittles.

Bath Sponges and Towels.

Bathing Drawers.

FRESH GROCERIES and House-

hold Stores.

New Butter. New Milk.

PERFUMERY. Fruit Salt, Quinine,

Parish's Food, Prickly Heat and

Carbolic Soaps.

Eau de Cologne.

New Novels.

Billiard Cues.

LAWN GRASS SEEDS.

## SAYLE & CO.

ARE now shewing in the Gentl-  
men's HOISERY and  
OUTFITTING DEPARTMENTS,—

Lisle Thread HALF HOSE.

White and Colored COTTON HOSE.

Balbriggan HALF HOSE.

Silk, and Spun Silk HOSE.

Smedley's GAUZE MERINO VESTS.

India GAUZE SINGLETS.

Smedley's GAUZE MERINO PANTS.

Anglo-Indian GAUZE PANTS.

Bathing DRAWERS and BRACES.

SILK UMBRELLAS.

STRAW HATS in great variety.

White Long Cloth SHIRTS.

REGATTA SHIRTS, Neat Patterns,

All Wool, and Silk & Wool PAJAMA

SUITS.

LINEN COLLARS in every Shape

and Size.

White and Colored Bordered

HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain

and Hem-stitched.

SCARVES, TIES and CRAVATS,

Latest Styles received every

month.

Black and Drab FELT HATS.

Drills and Ducks, Fancy Summer

TWEEDS and SUITING FLANNELS,

made up to order on the premises

at short notice and at moderate

rates.

The Furnishing Department is re-  
plete with every article in this line,

viz:—

Brussels and Tapestry CARPETS.

STAIR CARPETS.

FLOOR CLOTHS.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

Patent SPRING MATTRESSES.

BED LINENS.

COUNTERPANES.

Rep. Damask, Oretone and Lace

CURTAINS, &c., &c.

All orders entrusted to us for cov-  
ering Suites of Furniture, laying down

Carpets and Floor Cloths, making up

Curtains, &c., &c., will be carefully

supervised by an experienced Euro-  
pean Assistant.

SAYLE & Co.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Temporary Premises, Crosby's Store,

adjoining Messrs Lane, Crawford &  
Co's.

## KELLY & WALSH

HAVE just received  
Donaldson's Rough Sketching  
for Engineers.

Martin's Life of the Prince Consort,  
complete.

The Revised New Testament (shortly).

The New Musical Instrument "THE  
ORGANETTE."

Dictionary, Universal Knowledge, 15  
handy Vols.

Rigg's Treatise on Steam Engine.

Boulger's History of China.

American Collections of Modern Music.

Cigarette-Machines.

Clarke's Manual of Engineering.

Knight's Engineering Dictionary.

Lavater's Physiognomy.

King's War-ships of Europe.

Sawyer's Electric Lighting.

Aylward's The Transvaal of to-day.

Lord Paget's Crimean Journal.

Wade's Tzu-Erh-Chi.

New Customs Publication on SILK.

Fyfe's History of Europe.

ALL THE NEW NOVELS OF THE DAY.

Pinto's Through Africa, in Portuguese.

New Dance Music! New Songs!



Hongkong & China Bakery Company.  
Limited—\$43½ per share.  
Chinese Imperial Government Loan  
of 1874—(Nominal).  
Chinese Imperial Government Loan  
of 1887—(Nominal).

## Exchange.

On LONDON,—	
Bank Bills, on demand, .....	3/8½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, .....	3/8½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight, .....	3/9½
Credits, at 4 months' sight, .....	3/9½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight, .....	3/9½
On PARIS,—	
Bank Bills, on demand, .....	4.71
Credits, at 4 months' sight, .....	4.81
On BOMBAY,—	
Bank, 3 days' sight, .....	225½
On CALCUTTA,—	
Bank, 3 days' sight, .....	225½
On SHANGHAI,—	
Bank, sight, .....	71½
Private, 30 days' sight, .....	72½

## Hongkong Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s  
Register, Queen's-road).

HONGKONG, 8th and 9th July.

BAROMETER—1 P.M. ....	29.950
Do. 4 P.M. ....	29.910
THERMOMETER—1 P.M. ....	87.
Do. 4 P.M. ....	85.
Do. 1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 81.	
Do. 4 P.M. Do. 80.	
BAROMETER—9 A.M. ....	29.910
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ....	85.
Do. 9 A.M. (Wet bulb) 79.	
Do. Maximum ....	87.
Do. Minimum (over night) 82.	

## MAILS.

The following mails will close:—

To-day, 9th July,—  
For Shanghai, per *Yangtze*, at 2.30 p.m.; and per *Himalaya*, at 3.30 p.m.  
For the Straits and London, per *Achilles*, at 5 p.m.  
For Hoihow and Haiphong, per *Kang-chi*, at 5 p.m.

On Monday, 11th July,—  
For Straits Settlements, per *Serapis*, at 2.30 p.m. For Manila, per *Diamond*, at 3.30 p.m. For Bangkok, per *Dile*, at 5 p.m.

On Tuesday, 12th July,—  
For Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, &c. &c. &c., per *Brisbane*, at 11.30 a.m., instead of as previously notified. For Saigon, per *Adria*, at 3.30 p.m.

On Thursday, 14th July,—  
For the United Kingdom and Europe, via *Naples*, to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, the Australasian Colonies, Pondichery, Madras, Calcutta, Aden, Egypt, Malta and Gibraltar; printed matter at 10 a.m., and letters at 11 a.m.

The following mails may be expected:—

On Tuesday the 12th instant:—  
The American mail of 5th June.

On Thursday the 14th instant:—  
The French mail of 10th June.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

July 8, *Achilles*, British steamer, 1528, C. Anderson, Shanghai via Foo-chow, July 2nd, Tea.—Butterfield and Swire.  
July 8, *Mai-foo*, Chinese steamer, 1284, Cunningham, San Francisco 4th June, Honolulu 17th June, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

July 8, *Tay Watt*, Siamese bark, for Swatow.  
July 8, *Xenia*, American bark, for Vancouver's Island.  
July 8, *Harriet H. McGilvery*, American ship, for Manila.  
July 9, *Malacca*, British steamer, for Yokohama.  
July 9, *Takasago Maru*, Japanese steamer, for Kobe, &c.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Achilles*, British steamer, from Shanghai, 22 Chinese.

Per *Mai-foo*, Chinese steamer, from San Francisco, &c.—Mr. Lant, Mrs. Chin Shu Tang, 1 European and 400 Chinese in steerage.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Achilles* reports left Shanghai, July 2nd, and experienced strong S.W. monsoon to Foo-chow. Left Foo-chow, July 6th, after which experienced light winds and fine weather to port.

The Chinese steamer *Mai-foo* reports had fine weather throughout.

## SWATOW.

We hear from a correspondent at Swatow that a typhoon visited that port on Saturday the 2nd instant, doing considerable damage to the houses near the river and destroying several jetties. Most of the buildings on the Swatow side were inundated to a depth of three feet. We believe that the Ka-chio side came out of the storm with better fortune. This accounts for the bad weather we experienced here and for the serious fall of the glass on Friday evening.—*Amoy Gazette*.

## SHANGHAI.

## The Comet.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE  
"SHANGHAI COURIER."

SIR,—The Rev. R. F. Dechovrens, Director of the Sienwei Observatory, in his interesting and learned remarks upon the new Comet, published in your issue of Thursday last says:—"The Comet now shining in the neighbourhood of the North Pole first appeared on the 24th or 25th instant. That it must have been observed by means of instruments before it became visible to the naked eye is probable, for such an object hardly can escape the attention of numerous observers especially addicted to searching for Comets and studying their motions. It had not, however, been discovered on the 10th May, for the Boston astronomical journal, *Science Observer*, of that date does not mention it; and the scientific reviews received from Europe by the last mail are equally silent about it."

On reference to *Nature* for May 19th, however, I find that the new Comet has not been neglected by European savants, and that it is called by them Swift's Comet, 1881. According to the journal above given, M. Bigourdan has calculated the following elements of this Comet, from the Dun Echt observation on May 2nd, and observations made at Paris on May 5th and 7th:—

## PERIHELION PASSAGE, 1881.

May 21.0613, Paris, M.T.  
Longitude of perihelion..... 297° 54' 43" M.Eq.  
" ascending node 119° 24' 5" 1881  
Inclination..... 81° 40' 56"  
Log. distance in perihelion..... 9.765.08

## MOTION-DIRECT.

Though observations will not be longer practicable in these latitudes, the Comet may, perhaps, be observed in the southern hemisphere, it being understood that telegrams have been sent to the Cape and to Australia (by Lord Crawford) with this object. According to the above orbit on July 9th the Comet will have one fifth of the intensity of light on the night of discovery. There is no close resemblance of elements to those of any Comet previously calculated.

Yours faithfully,

ARAGO JUNR.

Shanghai, 2nd July, 1881.

On Thursday a Chinese junk brought some Loochooan sailors into Shanghai, who had been shipwrecked off the China coast. The Loochoos were not as one would suppose, handed over to the Chinese authorities and cared for, but they were at once taken in hand by the Japanese Consul, and supplied with necessities, and they will, we understand, be sent at the expense of the Japanese Consulate to their native island. This slight incident might fan into a blaze the dispute that has been pending for some time, between the Japanese and Chinese nation on the Loochooan question. We cannot say that this is an arrogant assertion on the part of the Japanese representatives here of the suzerainty of their country over the Loochoos;

but it is certainly rather an awkward proceeding. It is open to a double construction; either it is an assertion of right which the Japanese have never surrendered and a position from which they have never receded, or it can be construed into a defiance. When affairs are *sub judice*, though the sword may have to be the arbiter, and when nations feel warm on a subject, an incident of this character is always calculated to prejudice the case, and inflame the minds of the parties to such a great international question as that respecting Loochoo. However, this circumstance may mean much, or it may mean little. Looking at it superficially, for we are not acquainted with the particulars of the affair, the chances are that it will lead to a series of explanations and remonstrances which probably will eventuate in a speedy rupture. And yet after all, the action of the Japanese may have been taken out of feelings of humanity, and we would be willing to believe this were it not for the peculiarly strained relations existing between these two nations. At present, we have only to bide a wee and see how the affair terminates; but we fancy that none of us know the day nor the hour, when Japan and China will be engulfed in a deadly war. Nor do we know what trifle might not form the match where-with to fire the mines that undermine the national relations of the Celestial Empire and the Land of the Rising Sun.

Mauritius appears to be a most estimable colony: Sir George Bowen, in a despatch to Lord Kimberley, just published with other papers relating to her Majesty's colonial possessions, repeats the remark of one of his predecessors to the government on the colony, to the effect that the progress achieved under manifold difficulties by the small community in so limited an area, filled him with surprise and admiration. For Mauritius, though not larger than an average English county has an annual public revenue exceeding £700,000; and an annual trade (including exports and imports) valued at nearly £6,000,000, sterling. Thus, Mauritius, "the Malta of the Indian Ocean," as it was called by M. Thiers, while ranking as a first-class naval and military station with Gibraltar, Malta, Hongkong, and Bermuda, is also a wealthy colony, carrying on a valuable trade with Great Britain and with the British colonies. It should be remembered moreover, that Mauritius pays a military contribution at the rate of £70 for every artilleryman and engineer, and of £40 for every soldier of the line, towards the support of its small garrison of imperial troops.—*Courier*.

The *New York Times* thus gives prominence to a new danger which has been discovered to the stability of the globe:—It is well known that the electric currents of the earth flow from pole to pole and run across the plane of the equator. The needle does not point to the north because one of the earth's poles is in that direction, but the steady flow of the electric currents compels the earth to place its poles in the situation in which we now find them. Had these currents originally flowed from east to west or from west to east the earth's axis would have been forced to shift its position, and the equator would have been placed in the plane of one of what are now called the meridians. When we once grasp the idea that the earth is really the slave of its electric currents, and that instead of the needle following—as it is roughly said to follow—the direction of the earth's axis, the earth's axis is dependent on the direction of the force which moves the needle, we are prepared to perceive the awful danger of meddling with the earth's currents. Were we wittingly or unwittingly to change their direction, we should not only produce the most tremendous cataclysm that our globe has ever experienced, but we should probably upset the whole time table of the solar system, and bring about a series of frightful collisions. Suppose for a moment that the north pole were to be suddenly shifted to Ujiji, and the south pole to an opposite point in the Pacific Ocean. There would be an immediate change in the climate of every part of the earth. Under the heat of the new equatorial regions the

ice of what are now the north and south poles would rapidly melt, and a fresher and unusually destructive as the Noachian deluge would distribute Esquimaux, polar bears, and relics of the Franklin expedition all over the globe. The native African kings would be suddenly frozen on the ice of the new north pole and would be thus preserved by millions as food for a new race of polar bears. New York would have a climate like that which Guinea now has, and its inhabitants would become addicted to nudity and relapse into barbarism. Tropical forests infested with equatorial animals would spring up in the Central park, and hardy sportsmen of San Francisco and devoted missionaries from the cold and presumably Calvinistic latitude of the Sandwich Islands would come to our city to hunt elephants, and to convert the heathen aldermen to the creed of Christianity and the practice of trousers. Iceland would send to shivering Italy for its ice, and under the enervating heat of the climate, Scotland would abandon its oatmeal and the intellect of Edinburgh would be undermined with bananas and pomé. Such are appalling results which, according to our esteemed scientific contemporary, are to follow the girdling of the earth with a continuous line of telegraph. When this is completed, electric currents will, of course, be constantly sent along the wire, and the earth currents on their way between the poles will be interrupted. Before very long every current which now flows between the poles will be seduced by the influence of the telegraph wire into flowing in the plane of the equator. When this habit is established the poles of the earth will shift, and the equator will shift with them. The present axis of the earth will be in the plane of the new equator, and the new poles will take up positions, one in Africa and the other in the Pacific Ocean. The earth will thus change its inclination to the ecliptic, and as the ecliptic will at once resent this behaviour, a revolution will take place in the solar system, the disastrous and far-reaching effects of which cannot be even imagined.

Little has hitherto been known of the Zuni Indians, a tribe some two thousand strong, occupying a narrow valley about thirty miles in length, situated upon the western frontier of New Mexico, not far from Fort Wingate, in a south-westerly direction. The opening up of railway communications, however, in the neighbourhood of that far-lying territory has brought the Zunis into notice. They have lately been visited by several western explorers, who report that they are skilled agriculturists and horsebreeders, worshipping the sun as the creative principle, and living in large pyramidal buildings, several storeys high, but forlorn of doorways. These quaint dwellings can only be entered through apertures, forming as it were, the apex of each residential pyramid, and approached by movable ladders; but every storey, inhabited by one, or more than one family, is externally fringed by an open gallery, which serves as a sort of ladder station. The chief personage in the tribe is a high priest, who lives by himself in a huge temple, the outer walls of which are decorated with strange hieroglyphs. This functionary is believed by the Zunis to be in the possession of magical secrets, enabling him to regulate the seasons and control the weather. The skin colour of most of the tribe is a dark brown; but a few Zunis have been observed who, although in no other respect differing from their fellows, are light complexioned, with fair hair and blue eyes. It would appear that these abnormal Zunis are regarded with loathing by the rest of the tribe, and live the life of pariahs, all intercourse with them being strictly interdicted to the brown-skinned inhabitants of the Zuni Valley.—*Daily Telegraph*.

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